

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSICAL AND CIRCUS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MICHEL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER CHILD.
BOVEY THEATRE—IN THE WEB.
PARK THEATRE—COLONEL SELLERS.
JOHN H. MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS.
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EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy, or partly cloudy, possibly with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and higher. Immediately after the opening an advance in prices took place which continued with several fluctuations all day. Gold opened weak at 106 3/4, fell to 106 1/2 and advanced to 106 3/4, the closing price. Government stocks were lower, but at the close were tolerably steady. Railroad bonds were active and generally higher. Money on call was very easy at 2 1/2 per cent, the former being the closing rate.

POLITICS KILLED FIVE MISSISSIPPIANS yesterday without fulfilling itself a bit.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP SPALDING at the Cathedral this morning promises to be one of the most imposing of religious ceremonies.

THE MAYOR HAVING SIGNED the dog ordinance there should be at once a heavy decline in the prices of driving gloves and sausage.

BY A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT an estimable body of Virginia residents—to wit, the oysters—is to be protected against foreign intruders. Hurrah for State rights!

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY in the Roe divorce case is not of the kind that delights scandal-mongers, but it shows up a popular family skeleton that separates more couples than violations of the Seventh Commandment ever did.

TO-DAY THE TOOTHACHE OYSTER goes out into his customary summer disgrace; but the thousands of friends who will find him out wherever he may be will correct the prevalent impression that the world is unfeeling and forgetful toward those who lose their station in society.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—The Deputy Naval Officer told the Custom House Commission yesterday that politics was the most potent agency in securing appointments, and that by weeding out inefficient men the working force of the Naval Office could safely be reduced by one-tenth.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME believes that a large part of the money spent for police and kindred services can be saved if the Excise law is not tampered with. But even if the members succeed at Albany they will be sure to learn in time that the devil is not always a little imp.

A BEAR MAY ON OCCASION hide himself inside of a bull's skin and modulate his snarl growl into a cheerful roar, but sooner or later his claws will work through, and the joy he feels at finding his foot on his native heath again will be ominous to smaller game. Outsiders who went into Wall street yesterday may point the moral.

THE GOLD ROOM IS NO MORE. Its remains have been neatly embalmed and placed in a conspicuous niche in the Stock Exchange, and, if no memorial tablet mark the spot where once it dominated over the land, its memory will be kept alive by many a fortune which it made and a hundred times as many forlorn pocketbooks which it emptied.

THE LIST OF BUSINESS TROUBLES to-day is longer than usual, but this is a good sign instead of a bad one. There can be no real return to good times until every one who is keeping up good appearances in front of a lot of bad debts and fictitious assets is compelled to tell his creditors the truth and put his affairs upon whatever actual basis remains to them.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION of the charges against Bank Superintendent Ellis should be closely followed by every one who is or hopes to be a bank depositor. Bank failures to the extent of ten millions of dollars in this city alone show that there are some dreadfully loose screws somewhere in the financial machine, and the public should know who is to blame for them.

THE WEATHER.—The area of lowest pressure is now over New England and Nova Scotia, and is attended by rains over the lake region, part of the Middle States and the Northeastern districts. The coast winds are very variable, but moderate in force. In the Northwest another depression is advancing, with a steep barometrical gradient on its eastern margin. The high pressure areas continue in the Southwest and Northeast, but that of the Northwest has diminished considerably, being "used up" as it were by the adjacent depression. The weather, however, is fine west of the Mississippi, but the temperature has fallen over the entire region. Owing to the heavy rains in the West the Mississippi is very high and above the danger line at Vicksburg. It is to be hoped that the coming storm centre will not increase this danger by another deluge of rain. Thunder storms will be frequent during the coming few days in the central regions of the country. The weather in New York to-day will be cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with rain and slightly warmer.

The Uneasiness About the South.

Nothing is more remarkable in the political thought and prejudice of the country than the real uneasiness with which the President's Southern policy is regarded by a considerable number of honest and sincere members of the republican party. We do not now allude to fanatics like Mr. Wendell Phillips or self-seeking politicians of the type of Mr. Blaine, but to men who are not in political life, who vote, and who honestly wish well to the country. We do not mean to overestimate the extent of the uneasiness of which we speak, and we do not believe it is very far-reaching; but it is remarkable that it should exist at all, because the whole history of what is called the Southern question shows that the policy which President Hayes has carried out in regard to South Carolina and Louisiana has worked well in all the other States in which it was before applied. It seems to be entirely forgotten by the public that Mr. Hayes has not really begun a new policy; he has only completed in regard to two States what in the course of years has been done by his predecessor or by Congress in relation to all the other Southern States, and has everywhere been followed by peace, order and a revival of industry.

A survey of the whole South shows this to be absolutely true. Of the cotton States Georgia was earliest emancipated from carpet-bag rule and federal military interference. Georgia was always a strong democratic State, and since its people were relegated to local self-government the democratic party has controlled all branches of the State government. What has been the practical result upon the colored people? The negroes of Georgia to-day own and pay taxes on more real estate than is owned by all the blacks of all the other cotton States together. That certainly is not a bad sign. Again, the democratic majority in the Georgia Legislature has every year appropriated as large a sum to the colored university at Atlanta as they gave to the old and honored State University at Milledgeville. Georgia before the war had no free school system; the democrats have fostered the free schools since they resumed control of the State, and have taken care that the colored people should have their full and fair share of the schools; and this, be it remembered, although very much the greater part of the school tax is paid by the whites. All this surely does not look bad.

But it is sometimes urged that the negro vote does not appear in nearly its full strength in Georgia; hence it is said there must be intimidation. Those who argue thus hold, wrongly, that a negro will always vote the republican ticket if he is allowed. But not only is this notoriously false, but it would be a serious calamity if it were true. It would be to declare that the negro has developed no political judgment since he was made a voter; that he remains only a willing and blind machine in the hands of a set of political leaders who would be sure to be corrupted by having such tools at their command. There are democratic negroes in Georgia as well as other Southern States where military interference has ceased, but their numbers do not account for the actual absence of a large negro vote in many counties. This is caused in a different way. The republicans, directly after the war and while they controlled the State, gave it a constitution some of whose features are excellent. Among others they provided that every voter shall pay a poll tax and that he shall not vote unless it is paid. Now, the colored people have not become accustomed to paying taxes. They evade this one by keeping their names off the poll lists, and naturally the democrats take care to exact the tax if any one wishes to vote. The republican politicians, while they held the State, used to provide a fund from which the negro voters' poll tax was paid; but they can no longer afford to do this. Hence the disappearance of a large negro vote, the white republicans of Georgia being a demoralized minority, not at peace among themselves and numbering not much more than five thousand.

We have spoken at some length of Georgia, because what is true of that State is true of others. There has been doubtless in Georgia in other years more or less harsh treatment of negroes by whites; but the result of this was a negro emigration to other States, which presently reached such dimensions as to make labor scarce, whereupon the blacks who remained found themselves more pleasantly situated. The same is true of Alabama; and surely while the black man has in any State equal justice, equal school privileges, the ability to acquire and hold property, and the undisputed and constantly exercised right to emigrate if he finds himself uncomfortable, the sensible part of the Northern people will ask no more for him.

The most remarkable fact in the recent history of the Southern States is the instant and complete cessation of political disturbances, murder, violence and lawlessness which has followed upon the stoppage of federal military interference. Arkansas, for instance, was so given over to lawlessness under the carpet-bag rule that republicans declared constantly that they would not dare to remain in the State if Congress did not oust the democratic Governor Garland and maintain the republican Brooks by armed forces. But, happily, Congress refused to do this. The State passed into the complete control of the democrats in the spring of 1875, and peace, order, obedience to and respect for law at once took the place of violence and lawlessness, and have been maintained ever since, no one making the least complaint. Indeed, a large negro emigration began to set into Arkansas from other States soon after it fell into the hands of the democrats—surely a most forcible commentary on the wisdom of the policy of local self-government and federal non-interference.

There is, therefore, every reason which experience can give us for believing that the negro will be entirely safe in South Carolina and Louisiana, and that local self-government, wisely given them by President Hayes, will make both races in those communities happier and more prosperous than they have been since the war. If this is the result who can complain? Surely not honest and patriotic Northern men. There re-

mains to be cured an evil to which we have no doubt the President will give his attention very soon. Under President Grant almost all the federal offices in the Southern States were filled by Northern men, who generally misused their places for political purposes. Packard, for instance, a Maine man, with no hold upon Louisiana, was United States Marshal and at the same time chairman of the Republican State Committee. The venerable ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, advised Mr. Hayes last year to "put Southern men into Southern offices," and we do not doubt the President appreciates the importance of the advice. We shall endeavor to show its value on another occasion.

The War and the Map of Europe.

Woe to those who have made maps of Continental Europe, but joy to those who have yet to make them. Old maps, like old almanacs, are valuable for reference, but are not to be trusted as contemporaneous guides. If there is to be a general war in Europe this year, as many wise persons think, our map publishers will be kept busy, and the stock on hand will be as obsolete as last year's fashion plates. Supposing that Russia should conquer the Bosphorus or annex Bosnia or Herzegovina, or that Roumania should obtain entire independence, or that a great Slavonic confederacy should be created, or that Germany and France should quarrel again over the frontiers, or that England should send troops to aid the Turks, or that Austria should resist the aggressions of Russia, or that Italy should take part in the grand fight, or that any dozen or so of hundreds of contingencies should happen, what, then, would be the value of the present map of Europe? It would serve only, like the glories of Charles XII. of Sweden, "to point a moral and adorn a tale." Mountains, seas and rivers would remain as they have been for centuries, but the boundaries of nations would be obliterated and new lines of demarcation established. The Frenchman might find himself suddenly in the German Empire, or the German a citizen of France. People who were a short time ago subjects of the Porte might become dependants of the Czar. A great Continental contest would change the political face of Europe as the turning of the kaleidoscope alters the relations of its contents. Already we see that the mouth of the Danube fills the eye of Europe, and all observant minds must perceive that the passion for strife—this strange rowmania, as it might well be called—has changed to a scowl the smile of the pleasant Montenegro. After such a war as this may yet become Europe would not know her own face when she looked in the mirror, and children returning after long absence to their native lands might be astonished to find themselves in foreign countries. What the new map of Europe will be puzzles the prophets now, but it is not likely to be worse than the present map, and may be much better.

President Diaz's Message.

The Message of the new President of Mexico, which we print in *extenso* elsewhere, asserts that the whole country is now at peace and that he hopes, with the assistance of Congress, to get the finances into good order and to institute some needed reforms. Among these he proposes to abolish the export duties on silver and other Mexican products, which would really be a reform of some importance. It is not difficult to read between the lines of President Diaz's somewhat rose-colored account of Mexican affairs that the new administration finds it very hard to make both ends meet at the Treasury; but the propositions to abolish export duties, to decrease the army and to reform the internal revenue system really look like business, and we shall watch with interest the action of the Mexican Congress.

Meantime, our own government is likely, it seems, to call Mexico's attention to certain wrongs committed upon American citizens, of which an account is given in a letter from Washington in our columns this morning. If Mr. Diaz wishes to obtain in this country the name of a reformer we advise him to reform at once the ridiculous Mexican system of *prestamo* or forced loans. We do not wish him to abolish entirely what has so long been a fixed political custom of Mexican politicians. Let them go on levying forced loans by all means, but never on Americans. So sensible a person as Mr. Diaz will understand us when we express the opinion that he and Mexican politicians in general will incur a needless and very serious risk hereafter if they lay a *prestamo* on an American citizen. It is time to stop that.

Georgians on New Party Movements.

We print elsewhere a number of interviews with leading Georgia democrats and republicans concerning the policy of President Hayes and the movement for forming a new political party. Georgia is a strong democratic State, and such men as Senator Ben Hill and Governor Brown naturally do not think much of a movement which would necessarily eat into the democratic majorities. Governor Brown, who once attended a republican national convention, comes out in our correspondent's letter as an uncompromising democrat. Mr. Ben Hill waits, but waits, of course, on the democratic side. One of the republicans—a federal officeholder—thinks the Southern policy a bad blunder, and the others are not enthusiastic about it. The most remarkable sentiments are those of Mr. Lachrone, a prominent democratic politician, who thinks President Hayes has made a ten strike for his party by his Southern policy, and that the republicans—the Hayes republicans—will be stronger in 1880 than they were in 1876.

Senator Gordon's opinions of the political situation are not given, as he is still absent from the State. We understand, however, that he does not believe in a new party; that he thinks the democratic party at least, to which he belongs, should stand fast and await events; that it ought to give an independent and earnest support to the President in all right policies, and that it ought to prepare at the polls to vote down all republicans who did not protest against the frauds and military interference of the last campaign. In this way, he is understood to hold, the democratic party will show itself to

be in favor of all proper reforms, at the same time that it seeks to punish the authors and abettors in the wrongs of the last canvass.

It is natural that the Georgia democrats should try to stick together; but even in their State we hear of independent tickets and of leading men supposed to be more or less inclined, if the occasion should serve, to cut loose from conventions and strike out for themselves. This is inevitable in any community where the preponderance of one party is so great as to make a nomination as good as an election, and where, nevertheless, there are more candidates than offices.

The War News.

Kars is scarcely two marches from the Russian frontier in Asia Minor, and it is hardly to be doubted that such preparations for operations against it have been made within the Russian lines during the past year—if even they were not made earlier—that all is as ready as it might be in ordinary cases, if the war had been declared twelve months since rather than that many days. Consequently it is not strange to hear that a siege train is so promptly in the neighborhood of the threatened place and that the invaders were on Sunday in collision with the defenders. The swiftness with which the Russians have moved forward at both extremities of their line indicates at once completeness of preparation and a high state of discipline and efficiency in their army, while the fact that an important collision occurs earlier in Asia than on the Danube may be the accident of war or it may be because measures are forced there and because it is the policy to make sure of certain points on that line before urging the war on the other theatre.

In the declaration of the Ottoman government as to Russian subjects we have a touch of nature. There are certain points of conduct that become the standards by which men are measured and their characters judged, and there are points of the same crucial nature for nations. Perhaps the most important of these is the treatment of the subjects of a nation against which war is made. It is the theory of a high civilization that war is not made on individuals, but on government; it is the theory of barbarism that war simply opens the door to murder of all persons of the hostile nationality. In cases where government loses its control of the people and the baser elements may act their will they will make it unpleasant for the inimical foreigners if they catch them, as was sometimes seen in France in the last war with Germany; but it is not conceivable that France or England, or any other civilized Power in the full possession of a regular government, could so fear the bad passions of the multitude as to be compelled to require that all subjects of a State with which they were at war must leave the country. Turkey's declaration to this effect shows how essential is her barbarism and how superficial and varnish like is her civilization.

As England's relation to the struggle in the East is of consequence to the world the resolutions of which Mr. Gladstone has given notice in the House of Commons are likely to induce a debate and vote of very great importance. These resolutions are skillfully framed to compel the government to show its hand. Apparently the government is disposed to drift with the peace current until some event shall arise on which it may excite a war fever, and to take advantage of that. But the resolutions are aimed at the common sense of the British people, and if they are clearly supported the government will certainly hesitate in any intention contrary to their spirit. The Queen's proclamation of neutrality and the directions of Lord Derby are formalities usual in these cases, and sometimes mere formalities, as American shipwreckers have found to their cost.

Moving Day.

Nobody needs to be told that moving day has arrived. Men whose leases have been made only for a year have been indulging in profanity, open or implied, since the 1st of February, while their better halves have found the cross of love considerably heavier than usual as they have wandered from house to house seeking that which nobody could find excepting in eternal mansions, and proving to themselves that woman's woes on moving day inspired the expression, "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness!" To own one's own house and be devoid of the trepidations of the day is not to avoid the subtle influences of the city's annual heira, for a heavy truck, a profane driver, an agitated housekeeper and one or more irresponsible children in front of at least half the houses on the street, teaches the established houseowner that they that are strong in their titles to real estate not only should but must bear the infirmities of the weak, and that double windows afford no protection against the noise of the day. The "Queen of the May" is invisible, excepting in realistic tableaux, at which the poetic soul revolts, but the King of the May waves gayly his wand with its neatly braided terminal lash, wreathes the Maypoles on the sides of his truck with venerable bits of bright colored carpet and strands of rope, seats himself in a basket of chairs, plants each foot deftly upon somebody's family portraits, and drives away to the mansion which will soon be redolent of his profanity and his pipe, while those who follow his retiring wheels find the realization of his glory sufficient for a lifetime and wish that it might never again appear to overawe them. Of course the day will not last long enough—moving day never does—but as night mercifully draws her shades the most literal and unsentimental of women, as they sink wearily beside such household gods as the fates have left intact, will see new meaning in the promise of a day when the wicked (truckman) shall cease from troubling and the weary (housekeeper) be forever at rest.

The Coaching Season in New York.

To-day the American coaching season of 1877 will begin, when the guard of the "Tally-Ho" sounds his horn and Colonel Kane with his gallant four-in-hand starts from the Brunswick Hotel for the Huguenot House in New Rochelle. This event precludes months of pleasure, and every avail-

able place on the coach will be occupied by fashion or beauty. The drive is delightful, the road running for twenty miles through one of the most picturesque parts of New York, including a view of the Central Park, the Harlem River, the gleaming waters of the Sound and the charming hills and valleys of Westchester. Twenty-one horses, in relays, are required to make the journey, and they whirl the coach along the shaded road at the speed of ten miles an hour, arriving at New Rochelle in two hours. There a lunch awaits the merry visitors, and in the afternoon they return to New York in ample time for dinner. Thus the traveller who secures a place on Colonel Kane's coach has forty miles of pleasant riding and an exhilaration which no railroad rapidity can give. Coaching every year grows more in favor with our people, and this season is likely to be the most brilliant we have ever had. The club will include about twenty four-in-hands, and in the latter part of this merry month of May it will have its first parade. Possibly there may be new routes established, for New York is rich in attractive drives in her immediate vicinity. But twenty miles of better driving can be nowhere found than on the roads of which the sure and swift "Tally-Ho" coach will have the monopoly till next fall. It has been incorrectly stated that all the seats for Colonel Kane's coach have been secured for the month of May, but, on the contrary, capital places can be had, except during the first days. There is no suburban sport more healthful and delightful than that of coaching, and none that better deserves the encouragement of all who would have the good old customs revived in modern days.

Cotton and Corn.

We print an interesting letter from a Georgia correspondent calling attention to the effect of the European war on the market for cotton. He expects—and we see no reason for dissenting from his view—that the producers of cotton will suffer by the war, as the producers of grain, provisions and military supplies will be benefited by it. The Commissioners of Agriculture of the State of Georgia hold the same opinion, and have issued a circular urging the people to raise their own supplies of food in view of the threatened decline in the great Southern staple. Unquestionably this is wise advice, and the people of all the cotton growing States would do well to follow it.

But the planters must not allow themselves to become the victims of chimerical exaggeration. The price of cotton will decline, but by no means in the same proportion that the prices of grain and provisions will advance. This will be evident the moment we inquire into the cause of the advance on the one hand and of the decline on the other. The certain advance of grain and provisions depends on the fact that England produces but a fraction of her own food. Her importations of grain come mainly from two sources—the Russian ports of the Black Sea and the United States. The United States will, accordingly, have no considerable competitor in supplying the large English demand. With this practical monopoly of the English market we shall be able to sell at high prices all the grain we can produce. Of course there will be a golden harvest for American grain growers. The curtailment of the market for cotton will be altogether smaller in extent. Our cotton growers, unlike our grain growers, are not dependent on one foreign market. To be sure, we send the bulk of our exported cotton to England, but England receives it only to convert it into fabrics and re-export it to all parts of the world. The amount taken by Russia and Turkey is a bagatelle in comparison with the consumption of other countries. The war will not interrupt the cotton manufacture of Great Britain nor very greatly impair her markets. She supplies Mexico and all South America, supplies Africa, supplies her own vast colonial possessions, and the war will diminish consumption in none of these markets. France and Germany make their own cotton goods, but they depend on us for the raw material, and their domestic consumption will not be perceptibly abridged by the war.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grasshoppers are setting.
Oleomargarine merchants grow fat.
Senator Logan, of Illinois, is getting fat.
Miss Annie Louise Carey has lost her brother.
Secretary Evans returned to Washington yesterday.
Caleb Cushing, Minister to Spain, is in Washington.
Mr. E. G. Booth is spoken of for Governor of Virginia.
Courier-Journal:—"The German Crown Prince Says 'Yes!'"
Get your catapaults ready for the cats. Summer is coming.
Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue.
New gloves for evening wear are laced instead of buttoned.
Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is at the Hoffman.
Only eleven months more and April fool's day will be here.
Since the yellow fever began a great many blondes have died.
Michigan saw mills have begun to cut up logs and stray children.
Minister Maynard, at Constantinople, shakes his wavy hair in doubt.
The Car calls for the prayers of all orthodox people. Well, here goes.
A mare has been named Wine. She is probably sister to a pony of brandy.
Little bushes may be trained to be trees by cutting away all shoots but one.
Mr. George H. Baker, United States Minister to Russia, is at the Brevoort.
Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.
Count Ladislaus Boyes, Austrian Minister at Washington, is at the Buckingham.
Ole Bull will positively make his positively last, last positive last appearance in Boston.
That \$200,000 of Tweed's is lying around loose somewhere, waiting for somebody to take it.
Smith's man opened the season by ordering sixty pounds, and Smith thinks his man is a hog on ice.
Sefior Don Juan N. Montijo, naval attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Brunswick.
A woman who won't chew a spring raisin clean up to the ends of her fingers doesn't belong to this weak world.
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens argued a case in the Supreme Court yesterday, the first time for a number of years.
Bob Ingersoll should have had some kind of a mission, even if it were to the nether regions. But he is left out in the cold.
Ex-Secretary Morrill left Washington yesterday for Maine. He will assume the duties of Collector of Customs at Portland immediately upon his arrival in that city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND NEUTRAL

The Probability that the War Will Now Be Localized.

CABINETS AND KISMET.

Siege Laid by the Russians to the Citadel of Kars.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, May 1, 1877.

This is Europe's moving day. Not after the accepted New York fashion, but such a lively May Day as the Old World has not seen for years. On the eve of this day England has taken the most decisive action which she has shown for months. It is almost impossible to believe that England could have decided upon so important a line of policy as a declaration of neutrality without consultation with the other Powers. If an understanding has been reached with Germany, Austria and France all immediate danger of a general European war is, for the time being, past. The struggle between Russia and Turkey must now be fought out to the bitter end.

ENGLAND'S PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.
The Queen held a Cabinet council at Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon. After the council all the Ministers returned to London. As a result of the council a proclamation was issued, the Queen stating that she is determined to maintain strict and impartial neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and commanding her subjects to abstain from violating the laws relating thereto. Then follows the English statute instituting to regulate Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace. The proclamation concludes with an admonition to British subjects not to disobey the command at peril.

THE SIEGE OF KARS.
The investment of Kars has now regularly begun, according to a despatch from Erzerum, Armenia. The Russians, having concentrated and advanced their siege train, have attacked the Turks before Kars. The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday. Mushtar Pacha is in Kars.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE.
The Czar has telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro:—

I am firmly resolved this time to realize the sacred mission of Russia and my predecessor. God will aid us. The Russians are advancing very slowly. The left wing rests at Rona. The Grand Duke Nicholas will establish his headquarters at Jassy to-day, whence they will afterward be advanced to Ploesti. It is reported that the Turkish gunboats have left the Lower Danube fearing torpedoes and the Russian heavy artillery. It is believed that the slow movement of the Russians is due to an intention to give the Turks ample time to reflect upon their present situation. About 40,000 Russians entered Roumanian territory on Saturday. It is estimated that 120,000 have so far crossed the Pruth. The marches of the Dobruza are unusually unhealthy this season. If the Russians really intend to advance in that direction they must wait at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impracticable. A telegram from Ibrail announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Danube there. The authorities of Ibrail have ordered the inhabitants to remove all portable property within three days, as an attack from the Turks is expected. Fifteen thousand Russians are now quartered below the town to meet the anticipated assault. The Turkish Army of the Danube has been reinforced by forty battalions and 40,000 Circassians from Sochia.

THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH SQUADRS.

A portion of the British squadron has arrived at Corfu. The *Gazette* publishes a letter from Lord Derby to the heads of departments of State announcing certain rules, according to which men-of-war of both belligerents are forbidden from using any British port as a station for any warlike purpose, bringing their prizes thereto, embarking any warlike stores or more coal and provisions than sufficient for immediate want or remaining longer than twenty-four hours, except in case of stress of weather, danger or necessity of obtaining provisions. The *Globe* yesterday afternoon says it learns that the Mediterranean squadron will remain at Corfu until the 6th of May, when, on being reinforced by the frigate *Albatross*, 5,200 tons, now at Salonic, it will proceed to the Piræus and await orders. The *Times*, in its military and naval column, says:—"Some months must elapse before the *Hercules* can go to the Mediterranean, as it is necessary to renew her boilers. The orders sent to Devonport Dock Yard are to press forward necessary works on commissioned and non-commissioned ships with all speed and to direct sole attention to all such necessary works, leaving all carving, fitting officers' cabins, &c., for future completion. The engineer officer in charge of the Channel squadron has also been ordered to inspect the boilers of each ship, and, when absolutely necessary, reduce the pressure to a safe point. Fitting new boilers in those ships which have been provided for in the navy estimates will be left for future opportunity. Complications are expected to arise in the event of the Russian squadron in China being ordered to the Mediterranean and demanding passage through the Suez Canal."

THE QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would introduce five resolutions. They declare in effect that England has just cause of complaint at the conduct of the Porte. Reference is made to Lord Derby's despatch of last September relating to the Bulgarian massacre, and the resolutions proceed to declare that until there is a change of conduct and guarantees are given the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British Crown; that, in the midst of complications and with war actually begun, the House earnestly desires that the influence of England in the councils of Europe be employed for the effectual development of liberty and self-government in the disturbed provinces; that the House further desires that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European Powers, with the view of exacting such means of government from Turkey as are necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defence against intrigue, and for the security of the peace of the world. Mr. Gladstone stated that the resolutions would be submitted solely on his own responsibility. Sir Stafford Northcote appointed Monday next for debate on the resolutions. Sir John Lubbock (liberal) gave notice that he would move the previous question on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The closing of the navigation of the Danube by Russia seems rather a serious matter. Freedom of navigation on the Danube is notoriously a stipulation of the Treaty of Paris. Can Russia claim the right to blockade the whole of the Lower Danube? The question may be a delicate and complicated one, but it must be grappled with. The European Danube Commission sitting at Galatz is a sign that Europe regards the Danube as an international river. It is stated that besides eight gunboats which the Russians have brought down in sections and put together on the Pruth or Danube the Russian fleet is at Nicolaeff, and will eventually come down to the mouth of the Danube to assist the Russian army in its passage of the river. A special from Odessa says by orders received on Saturday Odessa has been declared in a state of siege. The panic because of the apprehended bombardment continues. A special from Galatz reports that passage